

Register of Historic Kansas Places

Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

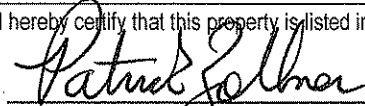
Historic name E. H. S. Bailey House
Other name/site number 045-3010-0207

2. Location

Street & number 1101 Ohio Street ☐ not for publication
City or town Lawrence ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Douglas Code 045 Zip code 66044

3.,4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.



Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

11-25-08

Date

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Dutch Colonial

Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Movements:

Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone: Limestone

Walls: Wood: Shingle

Stone: Limestone

Roof: Shingle: Asphalt composition

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the State Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Griffith, William Alexander (architect)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

University Archives, Spencer Research Library, Lawrence, KS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	5	3	0	5	1	4	0	4	3	1	4	9	2	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Carolyn Bailey Berneking

Organization _____ Date July 2008

Street & number 2517 West 24th Terrace Telephone 785-749-3520

City or town Lawrence State Kansas Zip code 66047

Property Owner

Name Marci Francisco & Joe Bickford

Street & number 1101 Ohio Street Telephone 785-843-6649

City or town Lawrence State Kansas Zip code 66044

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E. H. S. Bailey House
Lawrence, Douglas County, KS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The E. H. S. Bailey House is located at 1101 Ohio Street on the eastern slope of Mount Oread atop which the University of Kansas campus is situated. The house faces east presenting a sturdy and comfortable façade characteristic of the Dutch Colonial Revival style that includes the distinctive gambrel roof with the pedimented dormer, exterior chimney, and spacious verandah. The house also incorporates elements from other styles including Romanesque Revival and Craftsman. The home's first story is composed of Oread limestone and the second and third stories are clad with wood shingles. The roof is covered with composite shingles.

The two-and-one-half story Bailey House is set up high from the street and is tucked within a steep hillside that slopes down to the east. Nine steps lead to the sidewalk made of the original, typical Lawrence-style brick, newly re-laid. There are three levels of terrace, limestone edged, with plantings on up to the final terrace. Seven steps of brick, inlaid in wood, lead up to the entrance porch. The façade of the house has essentially three bays, with the northern-most bay set forward and the southern two bays set back from the terrace. The façade is composed of random faced Oread limestone features a prominent stone arch on the south side of the porch. On the north side of the front is a bay window tucked between two stone columns, and a basement window below. Above is a gambrel roof, with a large shed dormer of four windows projecting centrally at the second floor. (All windows have storms on them.)

On the south (side) elevation is a large projecting stone chimney and window bays. Working from the gable down is a small double window. To the east is the arch from the porch. The two upper stories are clad in wood shingles.

The west (rear) elevation first floor is partly obscured by the garage. The second and third floor features an intersecting gambrel roof that projects from the center. A single-story, flat-roof modern addition on the west elevation includes a garage and breakfast room. The garage is reinforced concrete and siding with flat EDPM roof. The west yard includes a steep slope with a rock garden. A brick terrace is at the rear of the garage on the southwest corner.

On the north (side) elevation, the main body of the house has a small double eyebrow window on the third floor and two pairs of double-hung windows on the second floor. Below that is the same random faced Oread limestone with two bay windows and two basement windows. The new garage is linked to the house by a breezeway with a door in it. There are brick sidewalks, a concrete driveway, and a stone retaining wall on the north side terracing down with the slope.

Interior

One enters the house on the east side through an entryway that is a small closed vestibule with diamond divided casement windows and two sidelights. An interior glazed door and sidelights open into the main entrance hall. The dining room and kitchen are to the right and the living room is to the left through oak pocket doors. All first floor woodwork and trim is oak, but much of it has been replicated during recent rehabilitations. Flooring throughout entryway, entrance hall, and the living room is oak. The living room has a coffered ceiling with wood beams and a fireplace and inglenook along the south wall. The inglenook fireplace has arched interior brick fire surround, and is flanked by double-hung windows with

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E. H. S. Bailey House

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seats below and half-height wainscoting walls. The living room opens through a pair of large French doors into the single-story breakfast area with tile floor. From the breakfast room is a passageway to the right that leads to the kitchen.

Back at the main entrance hall, the dining room to the right occupies the northeast corner of the house. This room contains two bay windows, one on the east and one on the north, with deep oak sills. Oak trim is similar to the rest of the portion of the house. There is a plate shelf at six-foot level, and built-up crown molding between the ceiling and the wall.

The kitchen has a lower ceiling than the dining room, and has been newly outfitted with painted maple cabinetry, tile countertops and tile floor. A bay window with deep reveal is on the kitchen-end of the north wall, similar to the one on the dining room end except the reveal is covered in tile. Beyond the kitchen to the west is the rear entrance lobby or breezeway, which contains a utility room with access into the garage, and a small half bath with wainscot surround. Tile floor runs throughout entire breezeway area.

The large basement with concrete floor is divided into subsections by interior brick walls. Above are the exposed floor joists and diagonal 1 x 8 planking. A steel eyebeam on brick piers takes floor from northern section of the house to staircase well.¹ The exterior walls of the basement are stone, with a deep stone reveal existing on the west side of the south portion of the basement.

An oak staircase that rises from the main entrance hall accesses the second floor. The first two steps of the staircase lead to a quarter landing with oak newel post. This is followed by seven steps to a quarter landing, then two steps to another quarter landing, followed by five more steps to the second floor. A window seat, with a large double-hung window above it, is along the west wall of the entire half landing area of the staircase.

The second and third floors have been significantly modified and no longer contain their original layout or many original features such as woodwork and hardware. On the second floor is a second living room with a fireplace with tile surround and oak mantle. Oak bookcases are built in on the west side of the living room, and a door to their right goes out to the second story terrace. Off of this living room is a small study on the southeast corner. A large bedroom is on the east side of the second floor, with adjoining dressing room on the northeast corner of the house that contains built-in closets on the east wall. A hall leads past a walk-in closet to a tile bathroom below the gambrel roof on the northwest corner. Trim throughout bath and bedroom area is painted, while trim is oak throughout the living room and study. Except for the bathroom, carpet runs throughout the second floor. French doors are at the opening between the living room and study, living room and bedroom, and bedroom and dressing room.

The third floor is reached by nine treads to a half landing followed by five treads to the hall area. The whole of the staircase is within the large projecting gambrel roofed extension on the west side, and is carpeted. The third floor has two major rooms, one to each side of the hall, separated by a bathroom located in the east portion of the hall area. The ceiling follows the pitch of the gambrel roof, and flooring is maple except for tile in the bathroom. The north bedroom has a skylight on the east, and a set of

¹ The steel eyebeam is thought to be the first steel used in a home in Lawrence.

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E. H. S. Bailey House
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double-hung windows looking to the north. The south room has a double casement window looking south and the shed roof dormer with triple casement windows looking to the west.²

² Architectural description by Barry Newton.

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E. H. S. Bailey House
Lawrence, Douglas County, KS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The E. H. S. Bailey House is being nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criteria under Criteria C for its architectural significance as a Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence. It was erected in 1908 as the residence of E. H. S. Bailey, head of KU's Chemistry Department for 50 years from 1883 to 1933. The house was designed by architect William A. Griffith, the architect and head of KU's Drawing and Painting Department for 21 years from 1899 to 1920. It is thought that J. T. Constant was the builder of the house because of Griffith's association with J. T. Constant Company in building several of his houses in Lawrence.

NEIGHBORHOOD AND PROPERTY INFORMATION

The site of the Bailey House was part of a block set aside as school grounds on the old town plat of 1854. In 1863, the legislature agreed to let Lawrence have the state university, provided that the city furnished 40 acres of land plus \$15,000 cash for construction of a building. At the time, Governor Robinson, Kansas' first governor, had left office and returned to Lawrence. The obvious site was atop Mount Oread, on land owned by Governor Robinson. He agreed to let the City of Lawrence have 40 acres, in exchange for one block of city owned land shown on the town plat as school grounds, plus \$6,000 and 15 acres elsewhere on Mount Oread. The Lawrence City Commission agreed in April 1863, to the exchange, but did not actually transfer the block to Robinson until after Quantrill's raid.³

After receiving the land, Robinson agreed in 1865 to assist the Chapin sisters, who were then operating a school in Appleton, Wisconsin, to found a school for girls in Lawrence. That same year Robinson gave the north end of the block, including the land under 1101 Ohio and the two lots immediately to the south, to the Chapin sisters as payment of tuition for some local families who were unable to pay their own.

Dr. Frank Blackmar, history and sociology professor and dean of the graduate school, bought the land from the Chapin sisters in 1892, and sold lots to various individuals for home sites. Blackmar built his home at 1115 Ohio Street in 1891. 1109 Ohio, the house immediately to the south of 1101 Ohio, was built in 1908 for James W. O'Bryon, a dentist. Professor Bailey bought the land from Blackmar in 1893, but did not build a home on the site until 15 years later. Bailey's previous residence was at 1327 Ohio.⁴

The connection of this house to the University through ownership and residency is strengthened by the period in which it was developed. In his book Living With History, Dale Nimz called this period the University Town period (1900-1945). It was during this time that the University had a significant and dominant effect on the economy and social structure in Lawrence. The University was actually located in

³ A.D. Searl. Lawrence City, Kansas Territory Map, 1854. Kansas Room, Spencer Research Library; Journal of Proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, City of Lawrence. April 25, 1863. p. 102-103. Microfilm. City Clerk's Office, Lawrence, Kansas.

⁴ Register of Deeds of Douglas County, Kansas. Lawrence, 1892, v. 53, p. 500; v. 54, p. 331; Bailey, William H. Excerpts from diary, December 18, 25, 1909; letter from Dan Broyl to Lucy Bailey Moore, October 5, 1987; the author believes the Chapin sisters transacted their sale by mail and never came to Lawrence as no record of their establishing a school can be found.

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two areas, separated by a small residential neighborhood. The majority of buildings were being built along University Boulevard, now called Jayhawk Boulevard. However, Old North College was located on a section of land called University Park, where Gertrude Sellers Pearson Hall and Corbin residential hall now stand. With the growth of the University, the area between the two sections of the University became a popular place for faculty and staff to build residences. The area to be developed first was Louisiana and Ohio Streets between 11th and 12th Streets that was part of the Original Town plat.⁵

The historic significance of this house is related to the university neighborhood in which it was developed and to the individuals who owned and lived in the house over the past 90 years. Harold Allen of Allen Press lived in the Bailey House from 1952 to 1964. Professor Robert Nunley (Geography) and family lived there from 1964 to 1967. Kyle Gerstner and his wife, Janet, bought the house in 1993. Marci Francisco and Joe Bickford are the current occupants.

When the Baileys lived at 1101 Ohio Street they were surrounded by faculty friends. S. W. Stranathan (Astronomy) lived at 1122 Ohio, Helen Rhoda Hoopes (English) lived at 1046 Ohio, and Agnes Thompson's property 1100 Louisiana, joined the Bailey's on the west. Prof. W. W. Stevens (Botany) built the home at 1121 Louisiana. It was his son, Richard Stevens who married William S. Griffith's daughter, Sarah Jane and built a house next to his parents at 1123 Louisiana. Griffith lived on the southeast corner of 12th and Louisiana. Professor F. H. Hodder (American History) lived at 1115 Louisiana, Katherine Mix (English) at 1134 Louisiana, and Prof. R. D. O'Leary (English) at 1106 Louisiana.

The Oread neighborhood has its growth and development tied directly to the University of Kansas. The neighborhood served the needs of students, faculty members or university employees, and owners of the rental property. The mixed use of single-family, low-density and high-density residential development that developed in the University Town period is still present in the neighborhood today. To increase the single-family owner-occupied houses in the Oread neighborhood would stabilize the population as well as the housing stock or the neighborhood as a whole. In the 1100 block of Ohio there is one single family home and ten multi-family homes on the east side. On the west side of the 1100 block there are two single-family homes and five multi-family homes. The east side of the 1000 block of Ohio has one single family home and ten multi-family homes. Corbin Hall and dormitories are on the west side of the 1000 block.

EDGAR HENRY SUMMERFIELD BAILEY

E. H. S. Bailey was born in Baileyville, Connecticut, on September 17, 1848. When he had completed the local district school, he attended the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Upon graduation, he enrolled in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1873. Bailey went to Germany in 1881 for graduate studies at the Kaiser Wilhelm University in

⁵ Dale Nimz. Living With History ...National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior and Kansas Historic Preservation Dept., 1983. p. 89-95.; A. D. Searl, Lawrence City, Kansas Territory Map, 1854.

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Strasbourg, Germany, under Dr. Rudolph Fitting. Back home he earned his PhD from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1883. That same year he came to the University of Kansas as head of the Chemistry Department. His was a one man show teaching general and analytical chemistry, toxicology, mineralogy, organic chemistry, blowpipe analysis, chemical philosophy, pharmacy, materia medica, and assaying at a salary of \$1,600 a year. Two years later, perhaps out of sheer enthusiasm, he added a course in domestic and sanitary chemistry thus founding the Department of Home Economics making the University of Kansas one of the first universities to offer a course in practical applications of chemical principles to everyday life. For this course Bailey wrote one of the first textbooks in the field in 1914: The Source, Chemistry and Use of Food Products.⁶

This practical application of chemistry to people's everyday living characterized Bailey's career. In 1889 the Kansas Legislature authorized the University of Kansas to undertake "any geological survey of scientific work which may...benefit the science of the state." Bailey was selected in partnership with Professors Erasmus Haworth and Samuel Williston. Between 1898 and 1908 this trio of scientists wrote the University Geological Survey of Kansas. Bailey's volume 7 (1902) *Special Report on Mineral Waters* is still a valuable reference today.⁷

Bailey served as the head chemist for the State Board of Health from 1899 to 1933 as well as chief chemist to the State Geological Survey. In 1905 the State Food Laboratory was established at the Chemistry Department of the University of Kansas for the purpose of determining the amount of adulteration that existed in food. In Bailey's first analysis sent to the Kansas State Board of Health in January 1906, he reported that two-thirds of the food analyzed contained preservatives and adulterations. It was due to this report and previous work at the State Food Laboratory that the Kansas Pure Food and Drug Law was passed in February 1907.⁸

To make the public aware of these adulterations, Bailey began publishing pamphlets and writing articles for the newspapers. A pamphlet he had written, called "Some Simple Kitchen Tests to Detect the Adulteration of Foods," was distributed throughout the state. Anyone could perform these simple tests, and the pamphlet was popular with housewives who kept it handy in the kitchen drawer. His articles appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital under a column called "Sanitary Suggestions" with such titles as "The Art of Coloring Food" and "What Water Shall We Drink?"⁹

⁶ Viola J. Anderson, The Department of Home Economics. Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1964. p. 3; "History of the Chemistry Department of the University of Kansas." University of Kansas Bulletin, no. 26. February 15, 1925. p. 13-18. UA.

⁷ Clifford S. Griffin. The University of Kansas: A History. Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1974. p. 254, 255; Robert S. Sawin and Rex C. Buchanan. "Flint Hills Springs." Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, v. 102, 1999, p. 2. UA.

⁸ E.H.S. Bailey, "Analysis of Food Products", Kansas State Board of Health Bulletin, v.2:1, January 1906. Topeka, State Printing Office. p. 5-13; Bailey, "On the Value of Proper Cooperation", Kansas State Board of Health News Letter, no. 13, June 1910. Topeka, State Printing Office p. 5. UA.

⁹ Bailey. Some Simple Kitchen Tests to Detect the Adulteration of Foods. Topeka, State Printing Office, 1908; Bailey. "The Practical Side of Some Scientific Work in the University." The Graduate Magazine, v.5:2, November 1906. p. 49. UA; Bailey. "Sanitary Suggestions." Topeka Daily Capital, December 12, 1909. pt.3, p. 1. UA.

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E. H. S. Bailey House
Lawrence, Douglas County, KS

On December 9, 1898, the Lawrence Journal reported on the first sanitary convention ever held in Kansas, which was meeting in the city. The Journal noted Bailey's paper covered water sources in the state. "He spoke of the sources of water as not being as good as in some eastern states on account of differences in soil. Thirty-one cities in Kansas derive their water supply from wells, nineteen from rivers, six from artesian wells, and five from rivers and wells combined. The latter, which is Lawrence's method, is probably the safest and gives the best results."¹⁰

In 1903 an air compressor and liquefier were bought by the Chemistry Department. This was the first air liquefier west of the Mississippi River and it supplied liquid air to colleges and laboratories from Alabama to Montana. The acquisition of this machine was essential to the discovery of helium from natural gas in 1905 by Professor H. C. Cady and David F. McFarland. Bailey recognized the importance of this gas and was the first to report its presence to the world at the winter meeting of the American Chemical Society in New Orleans, December, 1905 through January, 1906. Today the production of helium is a high industry.¹¹

The list of Bailey's Boys, as his students were known, reads as a Who's Who. Besides Cady and McFarland there were others with outstanding careers including Robert Duncan who founded the Mellon Institute's Department of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh; Edwin Slosson, founder of the Science Service Center in Washington, D.C.; E. C. McClung, discovered the significance of sex chromosomes; Elmer McCollum, discoverer of Vitamins A and C; and George Coghill, a pioneer in neurology.¹²

Over the years Bailey published the following books: Special Report on Gypsum and Gypsum Cement Plasters, Kansas Geological Survey, v.V; Mineral Waters, Kansas Geological Survey v. VII; A Laboratory Guide to the Study of Qualitative Analysis; Sanitary and Applied Chemistry; Food Products, Their Source, Chemistry and Use; Laboratory Experiments on Food Products; Notes on Toxicology; and Food Products From Afar. He also wrote more than 100 scientific papers on subjects such as city water supplies of Kansas; fuels including natural gas, oil and coal; salt, building stone and other mineral substances, adulteration of foods, poisons and their effects; the special senses of taste and smell, preservatives in foods, and a study of dietaries of state institutions.¹³

Bailey contributed directly to the improvement of the lives of Kansans. He never abandoned his crusade to safeguard the public against impure and injurious food and to protect them from the frauds of mislabeling and misbranding. He believed that good health could be maintained from knowledge gained through the chemist's experiments, and he devoted his life to sharing this knowledge with the public. Bailey was also responsible for a less serious but nonetheless abiding contribution to the University of

¹⁰ "The State Sanitary Convention". University Kansan, December 6, 1898. p. 3.

¹¹ History of the Chemistry Department of the University of Kansas." University of Kansas Bulletin, 26, February 15, 1925. p. 28. UA.; Clifford W. Seibel. Helium, Child of the Sun. University of Kansas Press, 1968, p. 16. UA.

¹² Robert Taft. Fifty Years in Bailey Chemical Laboratory. University of Kansas, Department of Chemistry, 1950. p. 2-7; E.H.S.Bailey, H.P. Cady, H.P., F.B. Dains. "History of the Chemistry Department of the University of Kansas", Bulletin of the University of Kansas, v.26, no. 4, February 15, 1925. State Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas 1925. p. 18-40.

¹³ "History of the Chemistry Department of the University of Kansas". Bulletin of the University of Kansas, v. 26, no. 4, February 15, 1925. State Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas, 1925. p. 15-18.

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Kansas, in one of its oldest traditions. He composed the famous Rock Chalk Chant at the request of the Science Club in May of 1886.¹⁴

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRIFFITH (ARCHITECT)

William Alexander Griffith was a landscape artist of distinction in Kansas and the Southwestern United States in the early 1900s. From 1899-1920, he was head of the University of Kansas' Drawing and Painting Department. Today we have his paintings in museums but we also have his houses in Lawrence that he designed for friends and university faculty to supplement his annual salary of \$500. Out of this salary he was to pay a student assistant to aid in the scientific drawings. Many of these homes were within the University community and located in faculty neighborhoods close to the campus. He designed twenty-one homes and one building, the Masonic Temple in Lawrence. Many of his homes still stand. Even though he was without formal training in architecture, Griffith demonstrated a sure and subtle skill in his house designs, bringing to them his painter's eye for proportion, composition, light and texture. He gave as much attention to the structural problems of each building as to the over-all effect in design.¹⁵

Griffith was born in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1866. He received his early schooling at Emporia, Kansas. After studying art at Washington University in St. Louis, 1888-1890, he went to Paris, France, to study art at the Julian Academy. For two years he was the pupil of Benjamin Constant and Jules LeFebvre at the Academy. When he returned to the states, he taught art at the St. Louis School of Art from 1893-1895 and Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas from 1895-1899. That year he went to the University of Kansas as professor of Art in the Department of Drawing and Painting.¹⁶

In 1904 Griffith and Olin Templin were asked to draw the first plans for a large building to house the college of the University and the Administration. These plans comprised the groundwork for M.P. McArdle, a world-renowned architect, to use in his drawings for the campus' main building Strong Hall.¹⁷ In 1907 Griffith founded the Kansas Art Association, and also the honorary art fraternity, Delta Phi Delta, which later developed into a national organization.¹⁸ Griffith's interest in architecture led him to recommend that a School of Architecture be established, and he was instrumental in recruiting the University's first professor of Architecture, Goldwyn C. Goldsmith, of New York City in 1911.¹⁹

Griffith's first class consisted of twelve young ladies. In twenty years, the department's enrollment rose to 300 students when new quarters were available in Strong Hall. Griffith was the first to correlate and

¹⁴ Bailey. "How and When 'Rock Chalk' Came Into Being." Jayhawker, 1917. p. 10. UA; "The Chant Heard 'Round the World." Kansas Alumni, February, 1980. p. 5. UA.

¹⁵ Sarah Jane Griffith Stevens. William Alexander Griffith, 1866-1940. Unpublished biographical notes, Lawrence, Kansas, 1951. p. 3. University Archives, Spencer Research Library; Dennis Enslinger. William Alexander Griffith: a Lawrence Artist and Architect, 1993. Unpublished manuscript. University Archives.

¹⁶ "New Building Plans Ready." The Kansan, March 1, 1910. p. 1. University Archives.

¹⁷ The Kansan vol. VI, no. 61, March 1, 1910, p. 1. University Archives.

¹⁸ Stevens, p. 3.

¹⁹ Curtis Besinger. "Architecture and Architectural Engineering." James Maloney, ed. A History of the School of Engineering at the University of Kansas 1868-1988. p. 54. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas, School of Engineering, 1989.

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E. H. S. Bailey House
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integrate his drawing classes into area schools. He persuaded faculty in other departments to make freehand drawing a required subject in Engineering, Botany and other disciplines, a move that not only improved the curriculum in those departments but also enhanced the Art Department's enrollment.²⁰

Griffith left a legacy to the University when he secured the art collection of Sallie Casey Thayer of Kansas City, Missouri, that formed the nucleus of the major collection now housed in the Spencer Museum of Art.²¹ Griffith's influence was felt throughout the state when he brought exhibits to the University from the Chicago Museum, the Cleveland Museum, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa., the Shaw Fund prize pictures from New York City, the Great Tissat illustrations from the Bible and the Freer collection of Whistler etchings.²²

Griffith left the University in 1920 and moved to Laguna Beach, California, to pursue a career in painting, his first love. Here he gained acclaim as a painter in the West Coast Impressionist School of Painting. He died at Laguna Beach on May 25, 1940. A recent revival of West Coast Impressionism has brought to the fore many of Griffith's paintings. On September 11, 1999 an exhibit of his works was displayed at the Oceanside Museum of Art, Oceanside, California.²³

Griffith is listed in the following books: William H. Gerdtz, Art Across America, v.3. N.Y., Abbeville Press, 1990. p. 69; Edan Milton Hughes, Artists in California, 1786-1940. San Francisco, CA., 1989. p. 224; Nancy Dustin Moure, Dictionary of Art and Artist in Southern California Before 1930. Los Angeles, privately printed, 1975. p. 105; Who's Who in American Art, vol. 3. Washington D.C. The American Federation of Arts, 1940. p. 266. Westphal, Ruth Lilly, Plein Air Painters of California: The Southland. Irvine, CA. Westphal publishing Co., 1982. p. 139.

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL ARCHITECTURE

The roots of the Dutch Colonial Revival began in 1877 in northern New Jersey, the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys of New York. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 revived an interest in early American domestic architecture. "Its distinctive gambrel roof makes the Dutch Colonial instantly recognizable" and "reminded people of early farmhouses, giving the style a cozy, informal intimacy that's popular even today."²⁴ A description of this revival was mentioned in Alan Gowan's book "The Comfortable House":

²⁰ Paul E. Barr. "William S. Griffith." The Delta Phi Delta Palette, Winter, 1940. Topeka, Kansas. The College Press. P. 59. University Archives.

²¹ Frank Strong's letter to Griffith, July 5, 1919; "Professor of Drawing Who Secured Art Gift", University Daily Kansan, Vol. 17, no. 15, July 11, 1917. p. 1 University Archives.

²² "A Great Exhibit", Journal World, October 10, 1903, p. 1. University Archives; Barr. "William A. Griffith." The Delta Phi Delta Palette, Winter, 1940. p. 25.

²³ William Allen White. "Will Griffith." The Emporia Gazette, May 28, 1940; William Alexander Griffith Exhibit, Oceanside Museum of Art, Oceanside, California, September 11, 1999.

²⁴ Clem Labine and Patricia Moore, "The Comfortable House: Post Victorian Domestic Architecture" in The Old House Journal (January 1982), 4.

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The legend of Dutchness in that region was counterpart to the Spanishness of California...Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose name was ultimately Dutch, gave powerful impetus to the style when in 1929, as Governor of New York, he wrote an introduction to Helen W. Reynold's Dutch Houses of the Hudson Valley...Newspapers still advertise house plans with a "Dutch Look: The Gambrel" and advise that Dutch houses have a neat, orderly look and considerable charm."²⁵

Its real popularity came to Lawrence in the early 20th century when the Bailey House was built in 1908 along with other Dutch Colonial Revival houses designed by William A. Griffith: 706 West Twelfth Street, 728 Indiana and 1625 Louisiana.²⁶

Although the property's dominant feature is its gambrel roof, which is characteristic of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, it also exhibits characteristics of other popular late 19th and early 20th century styles including Romanesque Revival and Craftsman. Its primary Romanesque feature is the first story's heavy masonry and character-defining round stone arch on the front porch. The Craftsman features include the use of natural materials, such as the second story's wood shingle cladding.

²⁵ Alan Gowans. *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1986) p. 129, 130.

²⁶ William H. Bailey. Excerpts from his diary, December 18, 25, 1909. unpublished manuscript. Topeka, Kansas. Center for Historical Research; Dennis Enslinger. "William Alexander Griffith: A Lawrence Artist and Architect." Unpublished manuscript. Kansas Room, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The legal description for the nominated property is as follows: E OF BLK 2 OREAD ADD BEG AT SW COR QUINCY (NOW 11TH) & OHIO STS TH W ALONG S SIDE QUINCY ST 125 FT TH S 75 FT PARA WITH W LINE OHIO ST THE 125 FT TO W LINE OHIO ST TH N 75 FT TO PT BEG IN SW 1/4 31-12-20 (NEW DESC 1993).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property that is historically associated with the Bailey House.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property Name: E. H. S. Bailey House
Location: 1101 Ohio Street, Lawrence, Douglas County, KS
Photographer: Sarah J. Martin
Date: August 27, 2008

- Photo 1: Front (east) elevation and side (south) elevation, facing NW
- Photo 2: Front (east) elevation, facing W
- Photo 3: Side (south) elevation showing close-up of arched porch, facing N
- Photo 4: Side (north) elevation and rear (west) elevation showing garage addition, facing SE
- Photo 5: Close-up of stone chimney on south elevation, facing E
- Photo 6: Interior, entryway, facing E
- Photo 7: Interior, living room showing chimney and built-in benches, facing S
- Photo 8: Interior, first floor staircase leading to second floor, facing W